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BY

J. D. GILMAN, Printer,

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POETRY.

For the Troy Budget.

A FRAGMENT.

Written on New Year's Morn'g.

Last eve I watched the setting sun
In sadness sink to rest,
And heard a wildly solemn strain
Long linger in the west.

It wailed the requiem of the year,
Now on its couch of death;
'Till midnight wove its pall around,
And hushed its struggling breath.

Anon appeared in mystic shape
The spirit of the storm;
And wrapt the mantle of the skies
Round his majestic form.

And thus he spake, with awful voice,
With solemn look and chill,
'I'm abettor of earth and skies,
The spirit of all ill.

I raise the tempest and the blast,
I hurl the storm around,
Ere time had been I was born
To rule the vast profound.

Mine is the sceptre and the power
To arbitrate the year,
To breathe the mildew and the blight,
And shake the world with fear.

I come! the whirlwind and the cloud,
Are creatures I command,
The earthquake when I speak obeys,
Mine is the sea and land.

To me has time a servant been,
Contagion is my breath,
In all things 'neath the sky am I
The source of life and death.

The year whose countless ills are o'er,
Whose joys were scarcely known,
Has brought its trophies to my feet
And reaps as it had sown.

And mark the strain that thou dost hear,
Was its departing sigh,
And never shall my triumphs cease
Till Time itself shall die.

Then ceased, and waved his mighty wand
In silence o'er the world,
When lo, the New Year sprang to light,
In star-wrought glory furled.

While at the noon-tide hour of night
The stars together sang,
And every varied land and clime
With living music rang.

'All hail! all hail!' the anthem rose,
'All hail the new-born year,
Let suns and stars and earth rejoice,
And wake the festive year!'

SCANDAL.

'Now, let it work. Mischief, thou art
afout,

Take what course thou wilt.'

The substance of the following is no fiction. In a neighboring village, whose inhabitants, like the good people of Athens, were much given to 'either tell or hear something new,' lived squire P., a facetious, good natured sort of a body, whose jokes are even yet a matter of Village record, and have been retold through various editions, from folio down to duodecimo.

Aunt Lizzy was Deacon Snipe's wife's sister—a maiden lady of about fifty—she went to all the meetings—kept a regular account of every birth, death and marriage, with their dates...doctored all their babies, and knew every yard in the neighborhood...showed all the young married women how to make soap, and when they had had luck, made every child in the house set cross-legged, until the luck changed. In fine, she was a kind of a village factotum—spent her time in going from house to house, grinding out a grist of slander to each, as occasion required, but always concluded with the way of the transgressor is hard; 'poor Mrs. A. or B. (as the case was) I pity her from the bottom of my heart, or some such very soothing reflection. Aunt Lizzy was always very fond of asking strangers and others, without regard to time or place, 'the state of their minds; how they enjoyed their minds,' &c. These questions were generally followed by a string of scandal, which was calculated to destroy the peace and happiness of some of her best neighbors and friends; but she, like other narrators of this kind, considered such intellectual murder as either establishing her own fair reputation, or as the only mode of entertaining the village, and thereby rendering her society agreeable.

One warm summer's afternoon, as the Squire was sitting near his office door, smoking his pipe, Aunt Lizzy was passing by with great speed, ruminating on the news of the day, when the Squire brought her suddenly to, as the sailors say, by 'what's

your hurry, Aunt Lizzy? walk in.' The old lady, who never wanted a second invitation, went into the office, and the following dialogue soon commenced:—
'Well, Squire P. I have been thinking this afternoon what a useful man you might be, if you'd only leave off your light conversation, as the good book says, and become a serious man—you might be an ornament to both church and state, as our Minister says.'

'Why, as to that, Aunt Lizzy, a cheerful countenance I consider as the best index of a grateful heart, and you know what the Bible says on that subject—'When ye fast be not as the hypocrites of a sad countenance; but anoint thy head and wash thy face, (Aunt Lizzy began to feel for her pocket handkerchief, for she was a taker of snuff) that thou appear not unto men to fast.'

'Now there, Squire—that's just what I told you—see how you have a scripter at your tongue's end; what a useful man you might be in our church, if you'd only be a doer as well as a hearer of the word.'

'As to that, Aunt Lizzy, I don't see that your 'professors,' as you call them, are a whit better than I am, in private. I respect a sincere profession as much as any man; but I know enough of one of your church, whom you think a great deal of, to know that she is no better than she should be.'

At these innuendoes, Aunt Lizzy's little black eyes began to twinkle; she sat down beside the Squire, in order to speak in a lower tone—spread her handkerchief over her lap, and began to tap the cover of her snuff box in true style, and all things being in readiness for a regular siege of 'scandalum magnatum,' she commenced firing—

'Now, Squire, I want to know what you mean by one of our church? I know who you mean—the trollop!—didn't like so many curls about her head, when she told her experience.'

The Squire finding curiosity was putting his boots on, had no occasion to add spurs to the heels, for the old lady had one in her head that was worth both of them. Accordingly, he had no peace until he consented to explain what he meant by the expression 'in private,'—this was a dear word with Aunt Lizzy.

'Now, Aunt Lizzy, will you take a Bible oath, that you will never communicate what I am about to tell you to a living being, and that you will keep it while you live as a most inviolable secret?'

'Yes, Squire, I declare I won't never tell nobody nothing about it as long as I breathe the breath of life; and I'll take a Bible oath on it: there, sartin as I live, Squire, before you or any other magistrate in the whole county.'

'Well then, you know when I went up to Boston a year ago—'

'Yes, yes, Squire, and I know who went with you too—Sussey B. and Dolly T. and her sister Prudence.'

'Never mind who went with me, Aunt Lizzy; there was a whole lot of passengers—But, but, but, to get on with it—'

'None of your buts, Squire—out with it—if folks will act so—a trollop!—'

'But, Aunt Lizzy, I'm afraid you'll bring me into a scrape—'

'I've told you over and over again, that nobody never should know nothing about it, and your wife knows I ain't leaky—'

'My wife! I would not have her know what I was going to say for the world—why, Aunt Lizzy, if she should know it—'

'Well, don't be afraid, Squire, once for all, I'll take my oath—that no living creature shall never as long as I live, know a lip out of—'

'Well then—if you must know it—I slept with one of the likeliest of your church members nearly half the way up!!'

Aunt Lizzy drew in a long breath, shut up her snuff box, and put it into her pocket, muttering to herself—

'The likeliest of our church members! I thought it was Sussey B.—likeliest!—this comes of being flattered—a trollop! Well, one thing I know—the way of the transgressor is hard; but I hope you'll never tell no body on't, Squire; for sartin as I live, if such a thing should be known, our church would be scattered abroad, like sheep without a shepherd.'

In a few moments Aunt Lizzy took her departure, giving the Squire another caution and a sly wink, as she said good by—let me alone for a secret.'

It was not many days before Squire P. received a very polite note from Parson G. requesting him to attend a meeting of the church and many of the parish, at the south Conference room, in order to settle some difficulties with one of the church members, who in order to clear up her character, requested Squire P. to be present.

The Parson, who was a very worthy man, knew the frailty of some of the weak sisters, as Aunt Lizzy called them and as he was a particular friend of Squire P.'s,

requested him in his note to say nothing of it to his wife. But the Squire took the hint, telling his wife that there was to be a Parish meeting, requested her to be ready by 2 o'clock, and he would call for her.

Accordingly the hour of meeting came—the whole village flocked to the room, which could not hold half of them. All eyes were alternately on the Squire and Sussey B.—Mrs. P. stared, & Sussey looked as though she had been crying a fortnight. The Parson, with softened tone, and in as delicate a manner as possible, stated the story about Sussey B., which he observed was in every body's mouth, and which he did not himself believe a word of—and Squire P., being called on to stand as a witness—after painting in lively colors the evils of slander, with which their village had been infested, called on Aunt Lizzy in the presence of the meeting, and before the church, to come out & make acknowledgment for violating a Bible oath! Aunt Lizzy's apology was, that she only told Deacon Snipe's wife out—and she took an oath, that she would never tell nobody else out—and so it went thro' the whole church, and thence through the village.

The Squire then acknowledged before the whole meeting, that he had, as he told Aunt Lizzy, slept with a church member half the way up to Boston, and he believed her to be one of the likeliest of their members, inasmuch as she never hears nor retails SLANDER. All eyes were now alternately on Sussey B. and Squire P.'s wife—Aunt Lizzy enjoyed a kind of a droll triumph, which the Squire no soon perceived than he finished his sentence by declaring that the church member to whom he alluded, was HIS OWN LAWFUL WIFE.

Aunt Lizzy drew in her head under a huge bonnet, as a turtle does under his shell, and marched away into one corner of the room, like a dog that had been killing sheep. The Squire, as usual, burst out in a fit of laughter, from which his wife, Sussey B. and even the Parson, could not refrain joining—and Parson G. afterwards acknowledged that Squire P. had given a death blow to scandal in the village, which all his preaching could not have done.

THE SOLDIER'S DOG.—An Italian soldier once had a favorite dog, named Tofino, who followed him in all his marches, and would rarely be absent from his side. When the soldier was obliged, to keep guard as a sentinel, the dog would be with him, and share every privation which he had to undergo. They lived in the city of Milan. In the year 1812, Tofino's master marched with his regiment many hundred miles from his home, and the dog followed him. They had to cross very high mountains, where the cold was severe, and the ground often covered with snow, but Tofino never turned back. Even in the hour of battle he was near his master, and unfrightened by the noise of the cannon, and the confusion and smoke everywhere around him. The regiment marched as far as Moscow, for they belonged to the army of the great Napoleon, and it was at the period of his fatal Russian campaign. The city of Moscow was destroyed by fire, & the army was obliged to retreat. Tofino followed his master through dangers & through suffering, with his usual fidelity. But when the regiment attempted to cross the river Berezina, many thousand men were lost, and among the number that perished was the master of Tofino. Among the terrible confusion and dismay of the soldiers, the poor dog had been separated from his master, and was not near him when he was drowned.

Tofino reached the opposite bank in safety, and lingered there for some time, barking and moaning, as though he had missed somebody. But he was afterwards seen trotting after the regiment of his lost master, and so he continued to be seen day after day and week after week, keeping with the retreating soldiers, and always close to those who wore the uniform of his unfortunate master. He would not attach himself to any one person but would look out for the greatest number of his master's comrades, and follow them. In this manner he travelled more than two thousand five hundred miles, till at last, in the year 1813, he entered the city of Milan in the rear of a small body of the regiment. How this poor Italian dog had travelled through regions and swam over freezing rivers, where the very horses of the country had died, was a marvel to all who had witnessed the retreat.

As soon as he was within the walls of Milan, Tofino went directly to the barracks of the regiment, and after waiting some time, he trotted to the sentry box, where he had so often mounted guard with his master, he & never more moved a hundred yards from it. The first two or three days he was heard to howl and moan, but this

sad mood passed and he occupied his corner in the sentry box in silence. He was kindly treated by the soldiers and the inhabitants of the city, and after living a year or two in quiet, he died 'honored and lamented.'

A MATCH.—It is Betty's 'Sunday out.' Betty is a good girl, and what's more, good looking, and moreover dresses well, and further is well shaped, eke respectable; and in addition, is beloved by every body; especially by the handsome butcher in her street, who is single, and, in a moment when butchers are as tender as their meat popped the question. 'Whether she had any prejudice against butchers?' and Betty, like the tender creature she is, answered that 'she had no prejudice against any one; when Crump, for that's his name, taking heart, asked her 'if she would dislike being a butcher's wife?' and Betty, turning red, and then pale, and then red again replied that 'she would, as lief be a butcher's wife as a baker's for that with the pervisor that she liked the butcher better than the baker; so that the thing is as good as settled that she is to be Mrs. Crump. And this is the reason why she looks so red, broiling, and fluttered to day. She has a dozen friends to whom she must tell the important secret; they live at all corners of the town, and miles apart; but she means to visit them all; if she does she will make a circuit which will tire a horse. I foresee that she will hold up at the second or third stage, and be glad of a dish of tea, a happy shedding of tears with some female friend at the turn in her fortune and an omnibus back, that she may get home in good time, as missus is mighty particular about servants coming home early. Betty's heart is full, and so are her pockets, crammed with apples, oranges, cakes, a top, two whistles and three balls which came over her master's wall, heaven knows how mysteriously—presents these for her 'nieces and nieces, bless their dear hearts! Some of her mistresses cast off things a large lump of dripping, some tea and sugar, (mind of her own chusing), and an extensive miscellany of broken victuals, are all done up in a bundle for the poor widow, who was like a mother to her when she was a little motherless girl. She deserves to be Mrs. Crump, especially as Crump is doing well, and is a worthy, honest fellow. Why, there he is! he has met her 'quite promiscuous,' as he says, but any one may read in his eyes that that was a trick of love; he puts her arm in his, insists upon carrying her bundle, and away they go—Betty blushing and embarrassed but happy—Crump proud of his dear little Betty, and not wholly unconscious of the untarnished merit of his boot tops. It is a match.—*Cornelius Webbe's 'Glances at Life.'*

ANECDOTE OF THE KING.—His Majesty some time ago accosted an old workman who had been many years employed about the palace. 'How long have you worked here, old gentleman, eh?' 'Why, sir, a matter of five and thirty years,' replied the old man, pretending ignorance of the person of the King. 'Five and thirty years, eh? why you must have known the late King, then?' 'Yes, sir,' returned the old man, 'and his blessed father too—ah, sir he was a King; many a time when he saw me, his blessed Majesty used to say—Ah! Brown, what art at work still? there's a crown for you, Brown! Those were good times, sir, then—' You do not know the present King, then, eh?' asked his Majesty. 'No your honour,' replied the wily old workman, 'I never saw him; but they do say, he's as like his blessed old parent as peas—open, and generous like, sir, you know.' 'Should you like to see the King?' 'Ay, that I should, sir.' 'Then take this,' said his Majesty, throwing him half a sovereign, 'and, if any body ask you where you got it, say the King gave it you; and off went the good-hearted monarch, chuckling at the idea of having stolen a march upon the old soldier.'

HORRIBLE MASSACRE OF A FAMILY.—One of the most dreadful cases of murder, or massacre rather, of which it is our lot to hear, occurred a few days ago, at Algiers. The occurrence took place in the house of a respectable farmer and proprietor, named Joseph Sacco, a Sicilian, residing in a country house about a mile and a half from Algiers. He had been married six months only to a young inhabitant of Mahon named Maria Rosa Orfila, and his family consisted at the time of the following persons:—Antoine Orfila and Juana Capona his wife, Michele Orfila their child of six years of age; Maria Barcelona and her grandson Conventino; Mureau Dersent, a child six years old, whom his parents had sent for a short time for the benefit of his health, Francisco Santies and Pedro Santies, domestic in the house, and Bennet Orfila, aged 14 years. These persons, together with Sacco and his wife, were so accommodated that they occupied three bed-chambers. In the middle of the night, Pedro Santies was suddenly awakened by a noise in the chamber, when to his horror he saw his brother Francisco and young Bennet Orfila (who slept in the same room) struggling on the floor, under the blows of two assassins, and weltering in their blood. He cried out, and the murderers instantly sprang upon him, but the torch which they held suddenly going out, he had an opportunity of escaping by the window, although he broke a leg in the fall. Almost at the same instant Madame Sacco, who slept in another one of the chambers, was awakened by the cries of distress. She essayed to awake her husband but found him cold and wounded. Her hand when she drew it away was wet and cold. At this moment, she felt her arm powerfully seized, and a voice murmured in French, 'Maria, do not be afraid, no harm will come to you!' Her arm was then relinquished; she arose, 'but on a few clothes, & escaped to the house of a neighbor. In the third chamber a similar scene of horror was going on, and at the very same time that Sacco and the others were in the agony of death, Antoine Orfila, Juana Capona, Michele Orfila, and the young Conventino, were also inhumanly murdered. Madame Barcelona was allowed to pass unhurt, but to suffer a more cruel pain in beholding the body of the murdered infant Conventino. Pedro Santies and Maria Orfila, as soon as they escaped, found their way, the former with difficulty to the authorities, who instantly set the police and military on foot. But it was too late to capture the villains then, or to save the unfortunate who had been slaughtered, for the former had made their escape and the wounds of the latter had proved mortal. The object of the miscreants was plunder, as well as murder, for they robbed the house of a large quantity of money and arms. The researches of the law continued during the whole of the following day, and strong, almost convincing proof, had at the time when this account left Algiers, been afforded that the murderers are individuals (called kabbilles) employed by Sacco on his farm.—*Paris Messenger.*

THE GREAT AMERICAN DESERT.—The vast barren and trackless region, stretching for hundreds of miles along the foot of the Rocky Mountains, and drained by the tributary streams of the Missouri and Mississippi, is thus described in Irving's *Astoria*. 'This region, which resembles one of the immeasurable steppes of Asia, has not inaptly been termed 'the Great American Desert.' It spreads forth into undulating and treeless plains and desolate sandy wastes, wearisome to the eye from their extent and monotony, and which are supposed by geologists to have formed the ancient floor of the ocean, countless ages since, whence its primeval waves beat against the granite bases of the Rocky Mountains. It is a land where no man permanently abides; for, in certain seasons of the year, there is no food either for the hunter or his steed. The herbage is parched and withered, the brooks and streams are dried up: the buffalo, the elk, and the deer have wandered to distant parts, keeping within the verge of expiring verdure, and leaving behind them a vast uninhabited solitude, seamed by ravines the beds of former torrents, but now serving only to tantalize and increase the thirst of the traveller. Occasionally the monotony of this vast wilderness is interrupted by mountainous belts of sand and lime stone, broken confused masses, with precipitous cliffs and yawning ravines, looking like the ruins of a world: or is traversed by lofty and barren ridges of rock, almost impassable, like those denominated the Berck Hills. Beyond these rise the stern barriers of the Rocky Mountains, the limits, as it were, of the Atlantic world. The rugged defiles and deep valleys of this vast chain form sheltering places for restless and ferocious bands of savages, many of them the remnants of tribes once inhabitants of the prairies, but broken up by war and violence, and who carry into their mountain haunts the fierce passions and reckless habits of desperadoes.'

THE RUSSIAN NAVY.—We extract the following from the journal of a celebrated English officer, who last summer was on board the Russian fleet whilst it was manœuvring in the Baltic, he having obtained permission of the government to visit & examine whatever he might think worth his notice in the Russian naval department. 'The Russian navy consists of five divisions, of which three are stationed in the Baltic and two in the Black Sea. Each division comprehends one three-decker, two deckers, six frigates, one cor-

vette, and four smaller ships. The three divisions of the Baltic are in full efficiency, only one vessel of the line having failed in joining previous to the manoeuvres. It however, came up with the main body of the fleet shortly after. We will not be positive as to the condition of the two divisions in the Black Sea, but every thing tends to confirm the belief that they also are ready for any emergency; and if such is the case the following will be found an accurate statement of the naval forces of Russia. Forty five ships of the line, five three deckers, ten vessels of 84. To this we must add thirty frigates, five corvettes, and one hundred smaller ships, each of which has stores and ammunition on board, in readiness for the summer evolutions. The three deckers which are in the Baltic, Peter the Great, Emperor Alexander, and St. George, carry 110 guns each. They have bronze mortars for forty pound shells. A ship of 130 guns, on the pattern of the English one, the Neptune, is now being built. It will be launched in 1838. Two frigates of 54 are also on the stocks; the other frigates carry 44 guns only. There are three corvettes in the Baltic, the Narzsky which was built in America, the Levitza and the Navarin, which were taken from the Egyptians. With the exception of the Pallas, built after the pattern of the English ship, the President, and commanded by one of the Emperor's aides-de-camp, all the Russian ships have an ugly appearance, but, on board they are as clean and tight as English men-of-war. *Gazette Piemontese.*

State of Ireland.—Frightful condition of Tipperary....It has been attributed to the Conservative press of Ireland that the outrages with which they seem to be, if not inventions, at least gross exaggerations of the actual facts. Now, there never was a more unfounded accusation than this. Every day attests the truth and accuracy of their statements, and the mischievous workings of that policy of their opponents, which seeks to gloss over the misery and crime in which this miserable land and its people are steeped and withering; and to give, like the hectic of consumption, a false and hollow glow of health and happiness to the disease and rottenness that lurks beneath. The day is not far distant when the contrast between those who fearlessly tell the public mind the actual condition of Ireland and its inhabitants, and the perverse and lying assertors of the growing tranquillity and improvement of both, will be made apparent. It is impossible to imagine any assertion more monstrous and untrue, than that Ireland is becoming tranquil or peaceable. Not an impression of our issues that is not loaded with narratives of murder, outrages, and attempts at assassination. Not a week passes that we have not shoals of criminals passing through our town to add still more to the tenants of the gaol; and these too not escorted by the civil force of the country, but by large detachments of mounted soldiery, and guarded with as jealous a care as if they were led captive through an enemy's country. Yes, hear it ye babblers about tranquillity? Thirty prisoners were lodged in the gaol on Saturday last; being the contribution of the county for one week—234 have been committed since the 25th of July last, being little more than five weeks; there are at present near four hundred in the gaol, and it is very generally believed, there must be a commission issued to clear the prison out, or it will be incapable of containing its wretched tenants. This is a frightful and appalling state of things—it makes one's heart sick to think of the deplorable depth of human crime and recklessness in which the people are sunk. Were the returns we have given, those of the entire country, they would be shocking to reflect upon; but to find all this tremendous amount of persons, accused of the most serious crimes in one county, is worse than horrifying. And let it also be borne in mind, that with the exception of the northern counties, there are few that do not contribute their quota of culprits to 'the state of the country'; and though Tipperary stands prominently forward in the annals of iniquity, she has admirable adjuncts in her surrounding neighbors. Will this state of things be endured much longer...will the protestants of Ireland suffer the country to be every hour more and more progressing towards total anarchy and confusion, without at least an effort for its salvation? We would just ask the gentry of this county to answer the following questions:—Are not the police-stations generally obliged to be located near their demesnes, to prevent in some measure their cattle from being houghed...their corn and lay burned, and their plantations and trees being destroyed and cut down? Are not they when travelling on their ordinary business, and the most trivial distances, obliged to have themselves and their servants as completely armed as if they were journeying through the mountain fastnesses of the Pyrenees?—Are not their houses at night barred and bolted, as if a civil war, with all its hideous terrors, had burst upon the land?—Is there a night that they can lay down in security, or be unapprehensive that some injury or outrage may not be attempted towards themselves, or inflicted on their property or tenants? There is but one answer to these interrogatories, and that is, an admission of the truth of all. Ought not then some effort be made while power remains to do it; and before all of Protestant life and property is swallowed up in this terrible vortex of crime, to effect something of a reaction...to suppress the

incipient rebellion that is so daringly and so mischievously raising its front amongst us, and to save the wretched and infatuated people from the consequences of their madness and wickedness. We hear of addresses to the King from the enemies of social order and the authors of the wrongs in Ireland, falsely asserting the tranquillity of the country, and its confidence in his ministers;...why should not his loyal Protestant subjects adopt a similar measure, and go and lay their warm, earnest supplications at the throne of their Sovereign? Why not, in the respectful but firm language of devoted subjects, tell him that he is duped, he is deceived, he is imposed upon—that he has been told a tissue of lying fabrications to keep in office a set of men as unprincipled as they are mischievous; and that while his ear has been filled with forgeries and misrepresentations as to the improvement and condition of his Irish subjects—the great majority of them are in actual subordination and disloyalty, and stained with the perpetration of a thousand crimes; while the remainder, who cling fast and firm to his sceptre and his sway, stand in perpetual apprehension of the security of their lives and the maintenance of their liberties and properties. We therefore say, Protestants of Ireland, imitate the example of your enemies, and appeal to your Sovereign!!—*Tipperary Constitutional.*

Parliament of Upper Canada. House of Assembly.

REPORT OF LAND GRANTING DEPARTMENT.

To the Honorable the House of Assembly. The Committee appointed by your Honourable House, to enquire into, and report upon, the state of the Land Granting Department of this Province, beg leave to report the following, as provisions of a Bill for regulating the disposal of Crown Lands, as their first report.

1st. No free grants of land to be made, unless as hereinafter provided.
2. The Lieutenant Governor in Council to have authority to reserve, appropriate and grant, in his Majesty's name, lands for the sites of churches, and other places of public worship, schools, market-places, and for other public purposes.

3d. All persons who, under orders in Council, or other regulations of Government now in force, have claims for free grants of land, shall be located by the Surveyor General, under the direction of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, and shall receive their respective grants as at present.

4th. The U. E. Rights, Orders in Council, assigning portions of land, and other authorized claims, shall be assignable, the lands which they respectively confer a right to claim, shall be valued at 6s. 3d. per acre, and shall be allowed at that rate in payment of all sales of public lands, whether Crown or Clergy, School or other lands, and that the sum allowed to officers as remission money, in the purchase of Crown Lands, be also made available in the purchase of other public lands, in like manner.

5th. Claims for locations to be made as at present, before the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

6th. A book to be kept in the office of Commissioner of Crown Lands, in which a memorandum of all assignments shall be entered.

7th. In case of the allowance of such claims in any sale of Clergy Reserves, or other lands appropriated for any particular purpose, the proper fund to which the proceeds of the land sold shall belong, to be reimbursed out of the proceeds of the Crown Lands.

8th. No public land to be sold at private sale, unless the same shall have been previously offered at public auction, at a certain upset price, after which it may be sold at the upset price to any applicant.

9th. The upset price of lands to be fixed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, as well as the terms of sale, and other regulations not contrary to this Act.

10th. The management of sales, & the receipt of the proceeds, to be in the Commissioner of Crown Lands, under the direction of the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

11th. For the purpose of encouraging actual settlement on the lands to be purchased from the Crown, in the rear parts of the Province, the Lieutenant Governor in Council to be authorized in such cases as shall seem advisable, to reserve portions of land adjoining or adjacent to lands for sale, the same reserved portions to be granted free of expense, to the purchaser of the lands sold, upon its appearing from inspection and proof, that the purchaser, or his assignee, shall have been an actual and bona fide resident settler upon his purchase, for the space of years, provided that such reservation is not in any case to exceed in quantity the lot or parcel of purchased land, in respect whereof the reserve shall have been made, and also that the whole of such residence shall be within years from the time of purchase.

12th. Resident Agents of the Commissioner of Crown Lands to be established at the District or other principal town in such District as the Lieutenant Governor in Council may deem necessary.

13th. The Agents respectively to be authorized to make sales by auction, and

otherwise, under the direction of the Commissioner of Crown Lands.

14th. Each Agent to be furnished with lists and maps of the land for sale in his District, and with such other means as may be necessary to enable him to give the requisite information to purchasers.

15th. Letters Patent and receipts for purchase money to be transmitted, free of expense, to the Agent for the District in which the purchaser resides, or in which the land purchased is situate: to be by him distributed free of expense.

16th. The Agents respectively to be furnished with lists of all lands open for location, and that they receive and transmit to the office of the Commissioner of Crown Lands free of expense, all petitions, applications for location, or other documents necessary to be laid before the Executive Government, and receive and distribute to the parties concerned, location tickets, Orders in Council, Letters Patent, and other documents relating to grants of land, free of expense.

17th. The Lieutenant Governor in Council, to be authorized to direct the expenditure of a sum of money in each Township in which the same shall seem advisable, in the opening of roads, building of bridges, and other improvements necessary in new Townships, the same to be paid out of the proceeds of the Crown Lands sold, such sum not to exceed in any Township, £

18th. The Lieutenant Governor in Council to be authorized to expend a sum not exceeding £ in each Township in which it shall be considered necessary and advisable in the erection of a grist and saw mill, or either of them, the same to be afterwards disposed of and sold in like manner as Crown Lands.

19th. The Commissioner of Crown Lands to find security for the faithful discharge of his duty, and for the payment of public monies.

20th. The Commissioner of Crown Lands to account half yearly, and to pay over all monies received by him, deducting the expenses incurred in the payment of Agents, and the inspection and sale of lands, retaining as at present a sum of money to enable him to meet contingent expenses.

21st. Accounts to be laid before Parliament.

22d. The names and residences of all the District Agents, list of lands for sale, and location, with the upset prices and conditions of sale, to be published in the Gazette and in one newspaper of the District in which the lands are situated.

23d. The Lieutenant Governor in Council to be authorized to direct private sales, at a valuation, to lessees, occupants of Crown Lands, or to individuals, who, from the peculiar situation of the property applied for, may be liable to serious injury, by the disposal thereof to any other than themselves.

A. N. MACNAB, Chairman.
Committee Room,
January 15, 1837.

From the L'Ami du Peuple.

Amidst the painful impressions which the embarrassed, we might have said ruined, state of the affairs of the province give birth, in the mind of every true friend of the country, one solitary reflection dawns upon us. This very state, the toils which result from it to all, and which are deeply felt by the poorer classes in particular, will prove vivid and efficacious lights to the inhabitants of the province, and will contribute perhaps more rapidly than every possible effort of well-intentioned men, to lead back the mass of the population to more judicious conduct and opinions, and to separate them for ever from men who have hitherto led them to that melancholy position in which they now find themselves.

It is with equal pleasure and truth we are enabled to say, that already great changes have been effected among the Canadian population; that numbers of all classes and professions, hitherto the blind admirers of all the acts of the Assembly, the devoted partisans of all its wishes, have acknowledged their error, renounced their prejudices, and known at length who to accuse as the real authors of the misfortunes of the province. We assert it with confidence, because within these few months we have had more than one evident proof, more than one clear avowal of it; the instances, if we would cite them, would not be few; for there are whole districts of the country that begin to feel the inevitable effect of the actual situation of the province.

It is certain that a reaction will take place in Lower Canada, and it is extremely probable that it will take place shortly. The hope that we derive from the events which have for some years past taken place in this province, is augmented by all the weight of the astonishing concurrence of parties in the Upper Province. The example of this reaction must necessarily be useful, and must have a predominating influence upon events in our province.

If the reaction in Upper Canada has been more immediate than in our Province, if the people have sooner perceived the false path into which they were led, and the dangers to which they were exposed, by those who had assumed the direction of them. That is due to two causes: The first is that the people of Upper Canada are generally better informed than our peasantry: The second is that they have had the advantage of having a Governor enlightened, intelligent, and above all firm and decided in his measures. Enlighten the people of Lower Canada, make them capable of conducting themselves by their own sentiments and impressions, and they

will soon be surprised that they could ever endure men such as those to whom they now so implicitly confide, and will startle at the consequences of their present march.

We consider it useless to attempt to demonstrate the effect produced by the activity of the Governor of Upper Canada and the consequences of his firmness and judgment. All the world know it, and the spite of his political adversaries proclaim it loudly enough. We are justified in believing that with such a man our province would issue, at least, partly, from that sad condition in which it is at present. And that it would commence a series of reform, truly useful and advantageous, as our sister province so happily does. We are far from wishing to accuse the 'intentions,' so vaunted by our adversaries, of Lord Gosford; we believe them as pure as possible, and lament sincerely that he has been unable to put them into execution. But we must frankly and openly declare, that we consider the conduct of this Governor, as one of the most fatal causes of our differences, as one of the most powerful motives which have induced the opposition party to infuse a double portion of audacity and obstinacy into all its proceedings.

If Lord Gosford on his arrival in this Province had shown firmness...if he had, from the beginning, evinced a determination to render justice to those who deserved it...he would have, perhaps, prevented much evil, and rendered the intervention of the mother country useless, or at least her task much more easy. If he had endeavored to open the eyes of the people, if he had taken the trouble to explain his mission, to explain to them the consequence of a refusal to conform to the views of that mission, perhaps he would have succeeded in cutting short the evil in its inception; perhaps his influence, and that of truth, would have destroyed the influence of the revolutionists; but Lord Gosford was wrong in contracting an intimacy with the leaders of that party, whose firmest adversary he should have been; he has thrown himself into the arms of those, of whom he should have had the most extreme distrust, and he has lost all power over their minds by permitting them to believe (what they have taken no small pains to publish) that the British Government would never dare to reduce them to order. But different from the conduct of the Governor of Upper Canada, he has not sought to persuade the people, but he has allowed himself to be persuaded by those who led the people astray, until his melancholy experience sufficed to open his eyes.

We will frankly admit that the task of Mr Francis Head was easier, because he had not to struggle with national prejudices, or contest with jealousies founded in difference of origin; but at least, if Lord Gosford cannot shew us what he wished to do, what he endeavored to effect, the only excuse which he can offer for the nullity of his administration, is, in our opinion, the ambiguity of the instructions which he has hitherto received from London.

The British Cabinet and the British parliament have never had a more favorable, a more advantageous opportunity of acting in relation to this province, than that which at present presents itself. The entire population is wearied by the continuance of that state in which it finds itself; it is tired of the political differences and disputes; it feels the want of a new existence, and would receive with acclamations of joy any measures calculated to produce it. The reaction which has been effected in Upper Canada, its happy effects, and the prosperity which it has already procured for the people of that province, offer to the people of this province an example which they cannot resist, and of which no one any longer pretends to contest the reality.

In the beginning of this reaction, the pretended patriots of the two provinces asserted boldly that it was the fruit of corruption; they accused the administration of the most odious intrigues. But they can no longer sustain their falsehoods, and the most hardened of their organs are compelled to avow that there has been a *conscious deflection* effected, to the detriment of their party.

This 'deflection,' or rather this happy reform will not delay to produce its effects here; they diligently prepare the way, and we have every reason to hope that the conduct of the British cabinet will accomplish it with the least possible delay.

From the Quebec Gazette.

We feel obliged to the *Canadien* for its intention of setting us right in relation to the appropriations for schools in the towns. We were aware that they were provided for in the session of last winter. We alluded to the failure of any provision at the late abortive session, which, if the declarations of the assembly are not a solemn mockery will leave them without any provision for a period beyond the lives of most of the present inhabitants of the Province, 'till the legislative council shall be made elective.'

The *Canadien* renews, for the hundredth time, its charge against the legislative council, as being the cause of the loss of the aid given, for some years past, to country schools. On this head the council is altogether blameless: so long as the assembly refused to make appropriations for the support of the civil government and the administration of justice, in the professed view of subverting the established constitution and government, the council would have merited that destruction which the Assembly intends for it, had it given the money expressly levied for these purposes, for any other object. They would have effectually co-operated with the as-

sembly in destroying that constitution to which both owe their existence, and which they are both bound to maintain. If the assembly had, indeed, levied other monies, to be applied for schools or any other specific purpose, there might have been doubts of the propriety of the refusal of the council to assent to the bill. But the assembly did nothing of the kind; they sacrificed the schools and every thing else to their anti-constitutional projects and their ambitious and selfish views.

The *Canadien* says that the constitutionalist are attached to the council, that they would willingly throw the country into a civil war to preserve it. He forgets that those who maintain the constitution of a country, as established by law, can never be justly accused of seeking a civil war; but those who are trying to subvert it. A civil war can never be avoided by yielding to those who seek such objects by such means. They must be met by the power of the law and by all those who are true to the obligation they are under to support the law and the public authority.

For the Mississkoul Standard. THE FIRE SIDE.—No. 8.

First of all I must take the liberty of requesting the kind reader to correct the closing sentence of my last No. thus: 'Seek to be rich in that which God so highly values.'

From the very important connexion between husband and wife, the heads of the fireside society, who are, emphatically, not only the parents of the rising generation, but also the Priests, the teachers, in short, the very moulders of those who are coming forward in our steps to fill up our places, it plainly appears to convey a most significant warning to every male and female, who intend to enter into the bonds of matrimony, that they take heed to themselves, with regard to their choice of partners. Some marriages between persons who had but little acquaintance with each other before they were joined together, 'for better or worse,' have turned out well, but such can only be viewed as an exception to the general rule, not as an encouragement, or as a guide to be followed.

Common sense teaches that all undertakings of a permanent character, should be well considered and matured beforehand, and not to be entered upon 'unadvisedly, lightly or wantonly.' This is emphatically true with respect to the institution of marriage which is to continue through life. The union is of so peculiar a character as to have no parallel in any other partnership or society. The union between parents and children is tender, affectionate and close; but it stands no comparison with this. It does not require so strong a measure as death to dissolve it. 'For this cause shall a man leave father and mother, and shall cleave to his wife; and they twain shall be one flesh.' St. Math. 19; 5. Where is there any other society on earth that can be compared to this? They shall be 'one flesh.' In a literal sense this is impossible. It therefore denotes an union of mutual affection, counsel, principle, feelings, tastes, so as to go on harmoniously in the same pursuits, helping, comforting and supporting each other without any material jar in their motions, or operations to impede one another in their progress. How, then, can this peculiar union be expected, to be in any way what it ought to be, when parties come together, as it were by chance, with but very little previous acquaintance; and that acquaintance too, only with the appearance which they make, not at the fireside, but from home? 'Can two walk together except they be agreed?' Amos 3: 3. I would, then, say, be not hastily captivated, my young friends, by artificial qualities and external appearances. Look to all such outward tokens as indicate the nature of the temper and disposition of the heart, before you select a companion. It is not all gold that glitters. 'The heart,' says the prophet, 'is deceitful above all things and desperately wicked.' Jer. 17; 9. All are not at the fire side as they appear in company. There are some who it would seem, have two characters, as they have every day, and holy day apparel, one for the fire-side, and the other for company. One of these is natural, not assumed. If it is defective, or any ways unamiable, it is restrained to the domestic circle. The other, where this exists, is a pure assumption, and used as a holy day garment, not for the ease and comfort of father or mother brothers or sisters, but merely as an exhibition in company. A person of this description is very different at home from what he or she is when abroad.

Be not dazzled, then, by the qualities and address, however much they may be recommended by beauty, person and figure, which seem to wear well in company. Look how the parties demean themselves toward their parents their brothers and their sisters. Find out what their tempers and dispositions are; their habits and their taste; in short their capacity and fitness for a suitable companion. In making the choice of a husband or a wife, a confidential, kind friend, a prudent, discreet and pious mother is wanted, on the one hand; and on the other, the same qualities are wanted in the kind, industrious and pious father. See, then, that the qualities, or at least, the appearances, or whatsoever you call the attractions which combine to fix your choice, justify the expectation that the union will be based on a similarity of tastes, feelings, sentiments, principles & pursuits, so much as to insure a great, preponderating share of agreement, durable as life. For the union is until death part you. If one be a virtuous, moral and pious, and the other the reverse, you may rest assured that the current of life will not run smooth. If one be a professor of Religion different in some respects from the doctrines and discipline of the religion of the other, union cannot be expected except only in name, because it commences on principles which

cannot amalgamate. They cannot agree to have 'sweet counsel together and walk unto the house of God in company,' Ps. 55: 14. They cannot agree in giving the same instructions to their children. In their case religion will be a daily subject of dispute and irritation, not a source of comfort, peace and edification. Should not reason and common sense be sufficient, to say nothing of the precepts of the Bible, to prevent an union of such discrepant materials? Be not 'unequally yoked.' The union of one religious person with another who is careless, or indifferent, or perhaps an opposer, is not much better. This leaves the religious party either to become, at length, 'weary in well-doing,' or to maintain single handed and alone, all the religion that is to be practised in the family. In neither case can they 'walk together as heirs of the grace of life.'

I will not, at present, pursue this train of thought any further. Enough has been said to show that, to enter into the marriage union, the parties ought to be of one mind, on all the great principles, relating to time and eternity, which govern the affairs of men, spiritual and temporal, in this life.

Kingdoms and nations and States are composed of members that had been trained in small domestic societies, at the fire side. Their parents had been their governors, their judges, their priests and their teachers in all matters. They, generally speaking, made the present generation what they are; and we, who are parents, now are doing, and will do, what our predecessors had done—we are forming another generation to succeed us for good or for evil, and so on to the end of time. Hence our responsibility is immeasurably great: of deep solemnity even when the parents are well disposed and of one mind; but of awful import, in its consequences, when they are divided, disaffected, mutinous, and so are thereby disqualified either to set a good example, or to give sound instruction.

J. R.

MISSISSKOU STANDARD.

FRELIGHSBURG, JAN. 31, 1837.

We have seen a very lugubrious account of the election at Stanstead. In this curious document, the constitutionalists are sadly blamed for exerting themselves in their own cause. A few gentlemen, Messrs. Chamberlin, Peasley and others, are singled out by name, as having used much influence. The gentlemen pointed out, & unceremoniously censured, are land owners and voters in the county. It is clear, then, that whatever exertions they may have made to secure the election of the man of their choice, they were only minding their own business. The modest liberal forgot to tell a word respecting the emissaries from Montreal. They were busy about something, but he made it a secret that they had been there at all. Now what business had they in Stanstead? The gentlemen censured by the *amiable liberal*, were certainly minding their own affairs, but whose affairs were the emissaries minding? We think it a most gross imposition that revolutionary emissaries should go from one county to another to intermeddle with other people's affairs, and peculiarly obnoxious, when these emissaries are members of Parliament. It is, in fact, an infringement on the law of election, and an invasion of the people's rights. No man has any business there but an Elector of the county. The election of a radical member was lost, it is said, because the *liberals* (a gross mistake) had no liberal Press to circulate their tales, while the constitutionalists had—because they were so sure of their game as to consider extra exertion, until too late, unnecessary—because, when any of them attempted to impose on the people at the hustings, they were hissed... and because the constitutionalists were too active for them. What a pity they did not let the *honest liberals* have it their own way. The *amiable modest letter writer* blames Chamberlin, Peasley and others, for trying to prevent the return of a member, who, according to his own account must, if he entered the House of Assembly, remain a mute, and give his vote as directed.

There is, however, one thing respecting the late election at Stanstead, for which we are sorry. We were glad to see the people of that county coming back to the right side, but we have been informed that Dr. Colby is not by law qualified, either to sit or to vote in the House of Assembly, because he has not been long enough a resident in this province, to constitute him a British subject. We are surprised at this, if it be true. We are also surprised at the people, if they knew it was true, that they would even attempt the playing of so fruitless a game. If the report is true, they have elected Mr. Lee, with their eyes open, and thrown away their votes in contravention to their intention and interest.

A new line of STAGES has commenced running to and from St. Johns, L. C. and

Troy, Vt., three times a week; passing through Stanbridge, and Frelighsburg, L. C. to Richford, Vt.; thence following the south side of the Mississkoui River through a part of Sutton and Potton, L. C. to Troy, Vt., where it intersects the Boston line of Stages. We heartily wish the enterprising Proprietors success.

Last Wednesday evening, about 6 o'clock, a most splendid collection of northern lights was seen in the heavens, over this place. Usually these lights are seen towards the polar regions, and streaming in irregular clusters, moving from place to place, continually shifting their position. This was rather to the south from us. It formed an immense circle, or rather a triangle, stretching between the eastern and western horizon; having its zenith angle near the *Constellation*, called *Pleiades*. It consisted of very deep pink red, as appearing sometimes at the setting and rising of the sun; of light blue, pale yellow and delicately green feathery stripes, diverging from its zenith angle to the horizon on both sides. It retained its resplendent appearance for the space of four hours, and then scattered to the south and to the north, till the whole vanished into thin air. The cold was intense. The mercury was at 29° below 0 at 10 o'clock, when the phenomenon disappeared. The sight was truly sublime.

From the Montreal Gazette.

The insufficiency of our present Court of Appeals to meet the just demands of the public, by ensuring to all the benefits of a certain and well founded system of jurisprudence, has been repeatedly pointed out by us, and we again allude to the subject at the present moment, it is not with the remotest expectation of an immediate remedy, but for the purpose of corroborating by example, the correctness of our previous remarks.

To be of any positive good to a country, the law should be well defined and unscrupulous transactions which occur thro' life, some differences of construction may arise in the line of duty required by its enactments, yet in the decisions of the highest tribunals to which people should look with confidence for a clear exposition of the law, there ought to prevail that unanimity and that discrimination which will render them at once trustworthy and respected.

Under our existing Judiciary system, all matters in dispute are referred to the decision of four law judges, whose talents and experience in the study of their profession, qualify them to render in most instances a correct and sound judgment. If either party feels dissatisfied, he has an appeal to the Court of Quebec, wherein either of the Chief Justices presides, assisted by four Executive Councillors, who may be regarded as mere cyphers to compose a quorum, for, in the great majority of cases, they are understood to take no interest in the matter in dispute, and to agree in the opinion of the Chief Justice who delivers the decision of the Court.

This, however, is not the worst evil. The reversal of the decision of four law judges by the single opinion of one individual may be regarded as trifling, compared with the alternate presidency of the Chief Justice of the Province and that of Montreal.

These learned individuals are called upon to reverse or confirm the judgments rendered by each other in the several courts over which they preside, and thus an unjust rivalry is established, injurious to the litigants, and destructive of that confidence with which the decisions of all tribunals should be regarded.

In the November term of the Court of Appeals, where Chief Justice Reid presided, there were twelve judgments rendered, and the following is the result:—

Reversed in part	1
Affirmed with costs	3
Reversed with costs	8

In the January term, which has just terminated, and at which the Chief Justice of the Province presided, seventeen judgments were rendered, of which there are

Affirmed with costs	5
Reversed with costs	12

We do not mean to impeach the correctness of the judgments rendered in the Court of Appeals, but would simply state our conviction, that where so many judgments from the Lower Courts are reversed, the appeals will be increased to an improper extent, and the confidence of the public, both in the inferior and superior jurisdictions, weakened and destroyed.

The following is a list of the cases (principally from Montreal,) decided at the January term which closed on the 20th.

Judgments Reversed.—Upon the appeals of Jones and Betts; Perrault and Maguire; Hart and Fitzgerald; Rutherford and McKay; Langan and Johnson; Bruneau and Arnoldi; Bourassa and Vandal; Moffatt & Hutchinson; Maenider and Rhodes; Thornton and Goldworthy; Solicitor General and Stanley; Bethune and Gregory.

Judgments Affirmed.—Upon the appeals of L'Abbe and Cuvillier; Miller and Henry; Cresse and Cresse; Lasalle and Wartele; Evans and Cragwell.

The Upper Canada Assembly have passed and sent to the Council the following Bills:—

An Act to provide for the appointment of Trustees of School Lands in the several Districts of the Province, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

An Act to afford protection to the public, as well as to facilitate the business of Joint Stock Banking companies.

An Act to incorporate sundry persons under the style and title of the President, Directors and company of the Erie and Ontario Bank of the Niagara District.

The Assembly have agreed to the following Bills, which originated in the Council: An Act to supply, by a general law, certain forms of enactment in common use, which may render it unnecessary to repeal the same in Acts to be hereafter passed. [Without amendment.]

An Act to abolish the distinction between Grand and Petty Larceny, and to enable the courts of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, to try all cases of simple Larceny under certain restrictions—and to amend the Law respecting the punishment of Larceny. [With an amendment.]

Quebec Medical Board.—At the Quarterly Meeting of the Board, held on Tuesday 3rd January instant, the Members were—Doctors Painchaud, (President,) Morrin, Bischoff, Parant, Marsden, Rousseau, and Fremont, (Secretary, pro tem.)

Mr. Isidore Stanisla Lafontaine, was examined, and admitted to practice.

Mr. Joseph Bowles, was examined and admitted to practice, as Apothecary, Chemist and Druggist.

Dr. Deschenes obtained a certificate of qualification to study the medical profession.

The Board then adjourned. Quebec Gazette.

Further Notice.

THE Sale by Auction of the undersigned, of the following moveables, will be continued on Thursday next, the 2d February, consisting of

Tables, Stands, Chairs, Beaureau, Desk, Time piece, Looking Glass, Window Hangings, &c. Crockery, Tea, Coffee and Dining Setts, China and Glass Ware, Hollow Ware, Andirons Brass mounted, Fire Shovel and Tongs, also, 1 set large copper Scales and Weights, 1 one Horse Cart, a quantity of Hay & Boards, and various other articles.

Sale at 10 o'clock, A. M. JOHN BAKER. Frelighsburg, 31st Jan., 1837. V2 42—1w

Notice.

THE subscriber will pay nine pence a bushel for good house

Ashes,

in Goods. OREN J. KEMP. Frelighsburg, 27th Jan., 1837. V2—43 fr

Found,

SOMETIME in September last, near the dwelling house of the subscriber, a

Log-Chain,

with two swivels, and the letter H on the hook. L. D. SCOFIELD. St. Armand, 31st Jan., 1837. 1w

Crown Lands.

APPLICANTS for grants of Land for Military Services rendered during the last War, who employed the late R. B. Whitney and the undersigned to proceed to Quebec as their agents, are notified that all certificates and vouchers left with said Agents, (in so far as respects the Sedentary Militia) are now in the hands of the undersigned—and that on application they will be returned to them in order that they may obtain the grants petitioned for.

It is well known that the Agents in April 1824 did their duty. Therefore those applicants who did not furnish their respective agents with their proportion of the necessary funds (at that time well understood) are expected to do so at the time they receive the documents now in possession of the undersigned—and also a small sum from each for extra services performed in their behalf since 1824.

The undersigned will be at Mr. J. Hawk's inn St. Armand, on Friday and Saturday next, at Stanbridge Mills on Monday next, at his office in Frelighsburg, on the Wednesday following, to attend to the above mentioned business. LEON LALANNE. Frelighsburg, 30th Jan., 1837.

MISS A. P. CHADBORN, Milliner,



BEGS leave to inform the public, that she has taken a room at P. CROSS'S Inn, where she will hold herself in readiness to accommodate such individuals as may favor her with their patronage. All work done to order, and on low and reasonable terms. Frelighsburg, January 17th, 1837. V2—41fr



Extract of the Treasury Instructions to the Commissioner of the Crown Lands:— That Public Notice should be given in each district in every year, stating the names of the persons who may be in arrears either for the instalments of their purchase money, or for the Quit Rents; and that if the arrears are not paid up before the commencement of the sales for the following year, that the lands in respect of which the instalments or Quit Rents may be due, will be the first lot to be exposed to auction at the ensuing sales, and if any surplus of the produce of the sales of each lot should remain after satisfying the Crown for the sum due, the same will be paid to the original purchasers of the land, who are default in payment.

OFFICE OF CROWN LANDS.

Quebec, 27th December, 1836. In conformity with the foregoing instructions, a list of the persons in arrears for Instalment or Quit Rent, on the 31st day of December instant, will be published in the several Districts of this Province, on the FIRST day of MARCH, next, and the further proceedings required to carry into effect the conditions contained in the License of Occupation, will take place at the ensuing Annual Sale.

JOHN DAVIDSON.

The Quebec Gazette, (old) Canadian, Mercury, Montreal Gazette, Herald, Courier, Vindictor, Minerve, Ami du peuple, Transcript, Mississkoui Standard, Farmers' Advocate will insert the above once a fortnight each, until the first March, 1837. V2—43

CEDAR RAILS FOR SALE.

or 5,000 Cedar Rails may be had on reasonable terms, by applying to CHRISTOPHER HARRINGTON. Near Pigeon Hill, 18th Jan. 1837.

NEW YORK & MONTREAL

FURS!

Otter, South Sea Seal, Nutre, Seal and Jenett Caps, Boas, Ruffs, Tippets, Jenett Collars and Gloves, Buffalo Robes, &c. &c. &c., for sale by W. W. SMITH. Mississkoui Bay, Dec. 6th, 1836. V2—35

Dry Goods!!

THE subscribers offer the following articles for sale, at a moderate advance upon the sterling cost, with a view to closing off their stock previous to receiving their Spring importations

Cloths,

of various qualities and colors.

Pilot Cloths, Mohair Coatings, Paddings, Guernsey Frocks, Irish Knit 1-2 Hose,

a general assortment of

Hosiery and Gloves, Buckskins, Flannels, Cassinets, Moreens, Shalloons, Merinoes, Bombazeens, Bombazettes, Lastings, light and dark fancy Vestings, Counterpanes, Hossacks, Gros-de-Naples, Crapes, Velvets & Velveteens, Ribbons, Sewing Silks & Twists, Grey Domestic Cotton, Beetle and Loom Shirtings, Cotton Ticks, light and dark Prints, Chalis dress Patterns, Checked Poplins Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, Parasols, Fancy Silk Handkerchiefs, Apron Checks, two Blue and Turkey Stripes and Checks, Britannias and fancy pocket Handkerchiefs, Bark Silk do. Cambrics, Jaconets, Mull and Book Muslins, Widows Lawn, Plain and figured Bobbinet, L'Isle and Bobbinet Laces, Quillings, Linen and Union drills, Table Covers, Hats, Braces, Stocks, Writing Paper, Sealing Wax, Threads, Spool Cottons, Buttons and Cotton Balls.

TERMS—6 months credit on furnishing approved paper.—For a note @ 3 months, 2 1-2 per cent, discount & 5 per cent. allowed for cash.

MITTLEBERGER & PLATT. Montreal, 21st Dec., 1836. V2 39—6w

Just Received,

30 chests Y. H. Tea, 25 do. H. S. do. 15 do. Souchang do. 10 do. Hyson do. 25 Bags Rio Coffee, 25 Kegs Tobacco, 15 Boxes Saunders Caven-dish do. 6 Kegs Ladies Twist do. 20 Bags Pepper and Pimento, 40 Mats Capia, 2 Tons Trinidad Sugar, 2,000 Wt. Double Refined Loaf Sugar,

and a variety of articles not enumerated, for sale by W. W. SMITH. Dec. 6, 1836. V2—35t

NEW STORE

AND

New Firm!

THE subscribers have taken the store at Cooksville, St. Armand, formerly occupied by Geo. Cook, Esq., where they have just received a new assortment of Goods, consisting of

Dry Goods,

Groceries, Crockery and Hardware, Salt, Glass, Nails, etc. etc.

and almost every article called for in a country Store. The above goods will be sold at very reduced prices. The Public are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. Ashes and most kinds of Produce received in exchange for Goods at fair prices.

A. & H. ROBERTS.

Cooksville, Dec. 6, 1836.

Notice.

THE Subscribers would say to their friends and the public, that they are receiving from New York, a general assortment of

Dry Goods

Groceries, Crockery & Hardware,

which they offer for sale, at reduced prices for Cash; or most kinds of Country produce, at their Store in West Berkshire, Vt. Those wishing to make good bargains will do well to call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere.

CHAFFEE & BURLESON.

West Berkshire, Nov. 11th 1836.

SALT!!

500 Bushels St. Ubes SALT also general assortment of

Dry Goods,

Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Iron, Nails, Oil, Glass, &c. &c.,

Just received and for sale by

RUSSELL & ROBERTS.

Notice.

THE subscribers have received by the last fall arrivals, a general assortment of DRY GOODS, adapted for the winter & early spring trades, including Flannels, Merinoes, Circassians, Shalloons, Bombazettes, Padding, Grey Cottons, Molekins, White Shirtings, Scotch Hollands, Navy Blue, Mourning and Dark Fancy Prints, Lambs' Wool Shirts and Drawers, Lambs' Wool, Worsted, Merino, and Mohair Hosiery, and a general assortment of SMALL WARES.

ALSO

20 bales of COTTON YARN, assorted in bales of 300 lbs.

ROBERT ARMOUR & CO.

Montreal, November 15, 1836. 33—6w

Notice.

JUST received by the schooner Malvina, large supply of

Sheet-Iron,

of the first quality for making Stoves and Stove-Pipes, of which article the Subscriber has a large supply constantly on hand, and intends to sell for Cash as low as can be bought in Town or any other place.

JOHN DEATH.

Philipsburg, Dec. 12th, 1836.

2,000 Minots

Lisbon Salt!

in fine condition, just Landed from on board the Schooner Malvina—likewise a quantity of blown SALT.

—ALSO—

a heavy Stock of general

Merchandise,

and for sale Wholesale & Retail by

W. W. SMITH.

Mississkoui Bay, 23d Nov., 1836. V2—35t

RAIL-ROAD LINE

OF

Mail Stages

FROM

STANSTEAD-PLAIN

TO

ST. JOHNS.

Mo. Srs. CHANDLER, STEVENS, CLEMENT & TUCK, Proprietors.

FARE 3 1-2 DOLLARS, (17s 6d.)

LEAVES St. Johns, Wednesday and Saturday mornings, and arrives at Stanstead Plain in the evening.

Leaves Stanstead Plain, Tuesday and Friday mornings, and arrives at St. Johns in the evening. Passengers from Stanstead, may, if they please, breakfast in Montreal the next morning. Thus, the advantages of this new line are obvious.

1870